



THE ORGANIST.
BENJAMIN P. DILL, WILLIAM DELAY,
Editor, Printer and Publisher.

OXFORD, MI.,
Saturday, June 23, 1849.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN.

For Congress:
JACOB THOMPSON.

For the State Senate:
J. E. TALLIAFERRO.

For the House:
**R. H. BROWN,
JAMES BROWN.**

For Clerk of Circuit Court:
James O. Hendricks.

For Probate Judge:
A. B. Lambert.

For Probate Clerk:
Ann Nix.

For Tax Assessor:
H. E. Miller.

For County Treasurer:
William S. Warren.

For Politicians:
**BRAT No. 1, E. D. Sigclair,
2, Rob't G. Davis,
3, William C. Buford,
4, D. F. Rogers,
5, James Davis.**

A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN!

EX-**PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK** is dead! He died at Nashville, Tenn., on the afternoon of Friday, the 15th inst. He had been attacked more than a week previous with a disease resembling Cholera, and had partially recovered, but his constitution was so shattered and worn down, (no doubt caused by the great labor he performed in the discharge of his official duties while President,) that he sunk in death. Thus, truly a great Statesman and Patriot has fallen! His career in life is destined to form one of the brightest pages of American history!—Though James K. Polk is dead, his memory will ever live in the hearts of his countrymen; when the storm of party strife, which existed during his administration, shall have subsided. Then, and not till then, the whole American people will do justice to the memory of this truly great man. In other times his epitaph will be truly written!!

The Editor has not yet returned from the State Convention.

PUBLIC MEETING.—We have been requested by the Mayor and some of the selectmen of our village, to give notice that there will be a public meeting at the Court House in Oxford on next Saturday, for the purpose of paying proper respect to the memory of Ex-President JAMES K. POLK, and also the memories of Gen. GAINES, and Gen. WORTH.

PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, assembled in this place yesterday evening. They will be in session several days, during which time there will be a protracted meeting. Several preachers of distinction are expected from abroad.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembled recently at Pittsburg, Pa., passed a resolution appointing Thursday the 28th inst. (next Thursday) as a day of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer, by the Presbyterian Church throughout the United States. An appropriate sermon will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church of this place on that day.

HENRY W. ANDERSON.—Who formerly lived in Hernando, Miss., but resided in Memphis the last two or three years, died in Memphis a few days since.

FINEST COTTON BLOOM.—Mr. W. J. Cutler, from the farm of Mrs. Mary R. Bowles, of this county, has sent us a red cotton bloom, which was found on that farm on Monday the 18th inst. And we have been informed that a cotton bloom was found on the farm of Mr. Isaac N. Davis, on the 20th inst. and we have also received a white cotton bloom found on the farm of Mr. Isaac Wiley, on the 25th inst. These are the first cotton blooms we have heard of this season.

THE TEN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.—The Congress for Judiciary in this District is now fully opened; each of the political parties having a candidate in the field, and the

election no doubt will, as it really should, test the strength of the opposing parties in the District. All of the Democratic aspirants knowing the importance of the office, and knowing too, the leech-like tenacity with which the whig party would stick to the whig candidate, have, like men "good and true" resigned their claims in favor of one.

Judge N. S. PRICE, of Tiptah county, is now the only democratic candidate in the field for Judge of this Circuit; he is a gentleman of much ability and skilled and learned in the law, and has been for a number of years a successful practitioner. He has represented the county of Tiptah in the State Senate for several years, with laudable zeal for popular rights, winning laurels for himself, and doing credit to his county and State. He has also had some experience as a judicial officer; having been appointed by Gov. M'Nutt, Judge to fill an unexpired term left vacant by the resignation of the Hon. S. Adams, in 1845, and we have learned that in those counties in which he presided, his efficiency and dispatch was such as to give entire satisfaction.

It is not our intention to pass a eulogy upon Judge Price, but merely to let our democratic friends know that they have a political friend and candidate for Judge, who is every way worthy of their support; and should any whig who knows him, say to them he would not vote for Judge on political grounds, but merit alone, should be the test, he will either vote with you for Judge Price or he is not sincere in what he says.

CHOLERA.—At Memphis, Tenn., on the 18th and 19th inst. there were sixteen deaths by cholera. On the 15th inst. at St. Louis, Mo., there were sixty-two deaths of cholera. At Holly Springs, Miss., there have been two deaths this week of cholera. At Nashville during last week there were 113 deaths, and we learn that it is prevailing at Cincinnati to a frightful extent.

LOOKS AT ONE SIDE ONLY.—It is said that Gen. TAYLOR's Cabinet advise him not to read any of the Democratic papers. And Gen. Taylor recently acknowledged to a whig editor, the editor of the Frederickburg News, who was on a visit to Washington, that he had not even read a copy of the Washington Union since he has been President, and it is said that he spoke quite complimentary of the veteran editor of the Union, Mr. Ritchie. This is decidedly rich.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We learn from an exchange paper that this gentleman was recently killed in an affray in Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—We clip the following from the "Star of Temperance," of the 19th inst., at Jackson, Miss.:

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations were made by the Democratic State Convention which met yesterday—Maj. Gen. J. A. Quitman, for Governor; Maj. Richard Griffith, Treasurer; Col. Geo. T. Swann, Auditor of Public Accounts; Samuel Stamps, Secretary of State; Col. D. C. Glenn, Attorney General. The Third District Convention met yesterday, and Col. M'Willie, of Madison county, was selected as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

COL. RICHARD DAVIS.—This gentleman, the independent candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional District, addressed a crowd of about forty of his fellow-citizens at Carrollton (says the Democrat) on the 16th inst. It seems that the Democracy do not rally under the Col's banner, as he had first anticipated. We have little doubt the Col. will ere long give up the chase. We clip the following from the Carrollton Democrat of the 20th inst.:

"For the Col. individually, we have the best feelings; we may say there is no bitterness whatever mingled with the universal opposition to him in this quarter. It is only on account of his extraordinary position before the country that we oppose him with such zeal and unanimity, and even in this we are half inclined to think that he is persuaded he is doing the State service. But without we can have no patience with the vagaries and crochets that lead a man to sacrifice himself and endanger the success of his principles and party. It was for these reasons that we rejected to hear the Col. in his conclusion, declare that if the whigs who had preached no partition so strongly would persist in division and discord, they should have no advantage by it. (Col. Davis) would place parties in a fair attitude towards each other. Let our contemporaries of the press mark this—let the Col. forget it."

N. B.—The Col. took on vote here, and he informs us, none at Grenada, on account of the message turn-out.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We find the following well-merited compliment to our townsman, Gen. J. F. CUMMERS, in the "Maryland Journal," published at Rockville, Md.:

"John F. CUMMERS, Esq., a native of this county, and who emigrated to Mississippi, some few years ago, is spoken of, in a number of papers, as the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of that State. We are, indeed, gratified to see that our old playmate and schoolfellow, Frank, by dint of study and the practice of those virtues for which he was remarkable in his boyhood, has become a man. He

has been frequently elected to the Legislature of his adopted State; in which capacity he earned for himself considerable reputation. Though a Democrat, we ardently hope that, in this as in every other matter connected with his promotion to posts of honor and emolument, he may be successful. Young Mr. Cushman is a lawyer of fine promise and has an extensive practice. He received his education at our old Academy, and commenced the study of Law, in this town, in the office of R. J. Bowie, Esq.

HERNANDO, June 13, 1849.

Sir:—The undersigned were appointed a Committee, by the Democratic District Convention, held at Pontotoc, on the 4th inst., for the 1st Congressional District of this State, "to inform you of your nomination."

It is with pride and pleasure, that we perform the duty of informing you, that said Democratic District Convention, you were nominated by acclamation, as the candidate, for Congress, of the Democratic party of the 1st Congressional District of this State.

Accept our best wishes, individually and collectively for your prosperity as a statesman, and for your welfare as a citizen.

Your obedient serv'ts.

SAMUEL T. COBB, of Desoto.

L. T. WYNN, of Lafayette.

DR. CARTER, of Tiptah.

J. W. DOWNES, of Itawamba.

C. D. FONTAINE, of Pontotoc.

B. N. KENYON, of Tishomingo.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Oxford, Miss.

OXFORD, Miss., June 19, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 13th inst., informing me of my nomination by "acclamation as the candidate for Congress of the Democratic party of the 1st Congressional District of this State," was not received till the last mail. Prior to that time, I had been advised through other channels of the circumstances, which had led to this unexpected result. I reply promptly and frankly to your letter.

I cannot withhold an expression of my pride and gratification at this complimentary endorsement of my past public services. For ten years I have continuously acted as the representative of the people of Mississippi, in the Congress of the United States—in which time, I have been called to act on all the great questions which have divided our people into distinct parties; different measures and men have alternately been in the ascendant. My course has been unflinching, straightforward, without variableness. I have assiduously labored in the advocacy and support of those leading democratic measures which, being consistent with the spirit of the constitution, can alone in my opinion, secure the rights of all in their full integrity, promote our certain prosperity and happiness, and now if maintained and upheld, they will carry our government upwards and onward till it becomes the most powerful and most honored of all the earth. My opposition to class legislation, conferring privileges on the few to the prejudice of the many, has been steadfast; my favor of equal laws has been uniform. During this entire period I have been generously and triumphantly sustained by an enlightened, firm and noble minded constituency. No terms can express my gratitude and devotion to such a people, for the past. I acknowledge my obligations nor would I attempt to evade them. My personal interest, my personal feelings would dictate an unconditional withdrawal from a further public service—I have appealed to the District to indulge me in this feeling. But the convention of which you are the organs, large beyond precedent, and respectable to the highest degree for talent and weight of character, after having freely canvassed the pretensions and claims of several most worthy aspirants, any one of whom would have adorned the station, have it seems, come to the unanimous conclusion of presenting my name to the people of the District as a candidate for Congress.

(I am not unconscious of the fact that my experience in legislation has given me great advantages; but that very experience teaches me the importance and difficulty of the present crisis. A majority of the people of the United States give unmistakable evidence of their fixed determination to overthrow our domestic institutions while our prosperity, our happiness, our country, all that we hold most sacred in life, depend upon their preservation in their integrity and quiet enjoyment. A total abolition of slavery is the avowed object, yet cautiously do they approach this end in their legislative action. They begin the work with unconstitutional and unjust resolutions upon the people of the South, in the far off territories; this effected, they follow with real steps, the overthrow of slavery in the District of Columbia. They propose to place the first chapter in the history of their aggression, so far as the development in Congress goes, and

pause to witness their effect upon our people, and laugh at, and mock our contortions, our menaces, and our anticipated final submission. But with their purpose openly avowed, does any sane mind believe that this spirit can be propitiated and satisfied by a tame yielding to an acknowledged infraction of our rights? It is impossible. Will we leave to our children the task of resistance; a task which we had not the manliness and courage to perform ourselves? Because we know the history of the world demonstrates, that a spirit of submission to wrong and injustice on the part of a nation or people, invites and begets a spirit of aggression and assault, in the minds of those clothed with power. The performance of the two first acts in this great drama, as I sincerely believe, will be attempted in the next Congress. Already a Vice President is installed who pants for the honor to affix his signature to such bills. Already a candidate is designated by the party in power, for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, who will so arrange his committees as to bring forward in the most imposing form these disastrous measures. Already we have cabinet surrounding the President of the United States, performing the whole of the executive duties; a majority of whom are eager for the enactment of the "Wilnot Proviso" restriction. What then, under these circumstances, can your member in Congress hope to accomplish? To stand by and see the vitals of his constituents pierced through the shield of the constitution which is thrown around them, is a melancholy and revolting task. Is there then no way of escape? I consider there is one and one only. It is to be found in the spirit of our people; in that kind of spirit which moved our fathers in other days—that spirit which is breathed in the 4th resolution adopted by your Convention with one simple amendment, which is consonant with all the resolutions adopted on this subject—"Resolved, That Congress has no power to pass the 'Wilnot Proviso' in any legislation she may adopt in regard to said territories, and if the same is adopted, it ought to be" (and it shall be) "repealed by all means and at all hazards."

If the same unanimity, which characterized your convention, should be felt by the whole people of this Congressional district, irrespective of party, then would I be proud indeed to return to Congress, to speak the voice of such a people, and if I failed in all my efforts to arrest this contemplated blow on our rights, I should return with the proud consciousness, that I lived among a people worthy of the birthright derived from our ancestors.

With a due sense of my obligations to a constituency who have so long rallied around me, and sustained in triumph our cause; in consideration of the absorbing interest of the present crisis, which requires all the experience, and the most reliable talents our district can command; with the hope of being of some little service in effecting the union of our people in the support of rights that must be as dear to whigs as to democrats; and with the belief that efforts will be made in the approaching Congress by the dominant party, to reconstruct the exploded, rotten banking system, on the downfall of the constitutional treasury, to repeal the tariff act of 1846, and restore the odious and unjust tariff law of 1842, to commence an unequal and extravagant system of internal improvement, which will devolve upon the people the most oppressive taxation; in short, to strengthen the central government by fastening upon the country the worst features of Federalism, and that I may do something to foil them, with unfeigned misgivings of my own fitness, I accept the nomination, and again throw myself upon the kind indulgence of the people of the District, and invoke their generous support.

Gentlemen, you must indulge me in one further remark. Should I be returned to the next Congress, which I now desire, and as I firmly believe, I shall feel myself at liberty, without incurring the disapprobation of one of my respected constituents, unconditionally to decline another canvass for the same position.

Accept of my thanks for the handsome manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you, and my earnest prayer for the health, long life, and prosperity of each member of the Convention.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

J. THOMPSON.

Samuel T. Cobb, L. T. Wynn, Dr. Carter, James W. Downes, C. D. Fontaine, Ben. N. Kenyon.

MAILS TO THE PACIFIC.—A post office has been established at the Salt Lake Valley, in California and Joseph C. Haywood, formerly of Quincy, Illinois, appointed Postmaster. The contractor, Mr. Almon W. Babbitt, will deliver the mail six times a year, and forward all mail matter sent through by way of Kinsville, Iowa, to Oregon or California. The first mail went through on the first of April. —*Evening Star.*

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

The Illinois Journal, published at Springfield, 6th of June last, contains the following information, which we deem important, that we lose no time in laying it before the Public.

Dr. J. H. BIRD of Chicago, it is said, has discovered a sovereign remedy for Cholera. This he has done by analyzing the atmosphere, detecting the poison lurking in it, and applying the antidote. We have seen gentlemen who have known the remedy administered in the most extreme cases of the disease with entire success. It is stated that Dr. Bird was offered \$10,000 for this remedy while it was yet secret; but despising quackery in all its forms, he nobly determined to give it publicity, in order that the Medical Profession might test its certainty and efficacy; and should these be fully established, he trusts Congress will reward him for what may be considered one of the greatest boons bestowed upon mankind.

Dr. Bird therefore communicated the particulars of his discovery to the N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal, and the following are extracts from a letter published by Dr. W. B. HERRICK, the Editor of that Journal, to Dr. CHAS. L. WILSON, the Editor of the Chicago Journal:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request of my friend, Dr. Bird, I have made a Synopsis of a letter from him, sent to me for publication in the N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal, together with a few additional remarks I have made, which you will please publish, in order that the Medical Profession, and our citizens generally, may have the means of testing what is supposed to be a newly discovered remedy for Cholera.

The facts above referred to are briefly as follows:—Dr. Bird and myself, about six months ago, were led into conversation, on the subject of Influenza depending upon the presence of *Ozone* in the atmosphere—an opinion stated by a German chemist, and also noticed in one of our own periodicals—and the severity and number of attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount of this substance in the air.

Now, as Cholera is generally preceded or accompanied by Influenza, as shown by its history, we were led to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependent on the same cause.

The next step was to determine when *Ozone* was present in the atmosphere, and whether any agent could be found that would counteract and destroy its deleterious influence; and Dr. Bird's chemical knowledge suggested Sulphur as the proper material. It is said to be admitted that Cholera has never been known to prevail in the vicinity of Sulphur springs or where Sulphur abounds; hence the conclusion that Sulphur might probably be the antidote for Cholera. Experiments made by Dr. BIRD, BLANCK, and HERRICK, from day to day, show, that *Ozone* is present in the atmosphere where Cholera prevails. Dr. Bird determined to try the effect of the administration of Sulphur, and requested some of his Medical friends to do the same thing. Those physicians last named have used, and continue to use this apparently simple remedy to the exclusion of nearly all others in all cases of Choleric symptoms which have come under their notice, and the result has been wonderful. All the premonitory symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fullness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhoea, &c. have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three or four grains of Sulphur.

In cases when cramps, diarrhoea, or vomiting have been present, or have all existed in conjunction, the use of Sulphur in the above small doses, taken every 3 or 4 hours, has ameliorated the patient's condition at once, and when continued, has entirely dissipated Choleric symptoms.

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or three cases of the kind, the effect of the remedy has been, to bring back pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhoea and vomiting. In truth the results obtained so far have been such as to convince all who have witnessed the effects, that if any remedy deserves the appellation, this is a specific for Cholera.

Dr. Bird states his belief that one part of finely powdered Charcoal, mixed with four parts Flowers of Sulphur makes the remedy more efficient.

Although the results, so far obtained in a short time, seem to justify the individuals who have witnessed them, in forming the above opinions; yet it is hoped that no hasty conclusions will be made, either for or against the remedy, until its value has been more generally ascertained; and that physicians will continue to depend on what they consider the most efficient practice in bad cases of Cholera, until they shall have tested the matter themselves, and formed their own conclusions; and also, that what ever may be the confidence of individuals in this or any other remedy, they will not depend upon their own judgment in any case (even of slight symptoms) whenever it is possible to consult their physician.

In the same newspaper, Dr. E. H. MERRILL, a most respectable physician of Springfield, Ill., gives the following test for detecting the presence of *Ozone* in the atmosphere. This test it is believed is that of Dr. BRUNNEN, of Regensburg, Germany. It consists of a portion of Iodide of Potassium, mixed with Starch Paste and enclosed over pieces of white writing paper. When exposed to the air, if *Ozone* be present, the paper first becomes light yellow, then deeper, and at last a dark brown.

Oxford. J. MILLINGTON.

Keep the Lent Under Your Own Arm.

The following is copied from a N. York paper, printed in the year 1777, and is related as a fact. Similar cases often occur in these days that a parent, having given his all into the hands of his children, is obliged to spend the remainder of his days in poverty and want.

At this time there lived at Harlem an old man, who related the following remarkable story of himself. He was possessed of a pretty good farm, with slaves and everything necessary for a farmer at Harlem, and had but one child, a son, who marrying, it was agreed that the young couple should live in the same house with him, as he was a widower. Things went exceedingly well for some time, when his son proposed to him that he should make over to him his estate, promising to build a new house, and otherwise improve the farm. The father, through persuasion, gave him a deed or gift of it—and every thing belonging thereto.

After a few years as the father grew old, he became a little fretful and dissatisfied, while the son, thinking he had nothing more to expect from him, forgot his filial duty, and used him as bad as one of his servants. The old man was no longer allowed to eat at the same table his meals with him and wife, but was obliged to eat his meals in the chimney corner, and was continually otherwise ill-used by them. The old man, as his victuals daily from a wooden bowl his son made for him. His grandson saw his father make this bowl, and set about making just such another; being asked by his father what he made it for, he answered:

"For you to eat in when you grow as old as grandfather."

Although this ought to have turned his heart, and make him reflect that as he dealt by his father, he might expect to be dealt with by his children, when he grew old; it had no effect upon him; and the ill usage towards the old man was carried to such a height that he could no longer bear it, but left the house and went to a relation and neighbor of his, declaring that if his friends could not help him to get his farm back again, he should be obliged to come and live with them.

His friend answered that he would come and live with him; and if he would follow his directions, he would assist him to get his estate again.

"Go," said he, "take this bag of dollars, carry it into your room at your son's; shut it up well in your chest, and about the time you expect they will call you down to dinner, shut your door, and have all your dollars spread on a table in the middle of the room! When they call you make a noise with them, by sweeping them from the table into the bag again."

The old man did as he was desired; his daughter-in-law came up to call him to dinner, and finding the door shut, she had the curiosity to peep through the key hole, saw the bag of dollars, and the old man sweeping them off the table. Surprised at this, she told her husband, but he would not believe it.

The next day the old man again counted his dollars, and packed up something in paper like paper money. His son went up to call him down and was surprised at what his wife had told him. They took no notice of it to the old man, but when he came down they insisted on his sitting at the table with them, and behaved uncommonly civil toward him.

The old man related to his friend what he had done, who gave him directions what to do if his son asked him for the money.

After a few days, the old man having been very busy in counting his money again, his son asked him what money that was he had been counting.

"Only some money I had received for the discharge of one of the bonds I had standing out; I expect more in a few days, and fear I shall be obliged to take Mr. N.—'s farm upon which I have a mortgage, as he is not able to raise the money, and if the farm is sold it will fetch as much as will discharge the mortgage."

After a few days, the son told the father that he intended to build a house on the farm, if he would let him have the money.

"Yes, child, all that I have is coming to you; I intend giving you the bonds and mortgage I have—but then I think it will be best to have it put all together in a new deed of gift; I will get neighbor L.— to call here and draw a new one."

Accordingly his friend and cousin, who had devised the measure, came to the house and the son gave the father the deed, that another might be drawn after it.

When the old man had got the instrument into his hands, in the presence of his friend, he broke off the seal and committed the writing to the fire saying:

"Born, cursed instrument of my folly and misery! And you, my children, as this estate is my own, will allow."